The People's Korea

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US Military Presence: Source as Constant War Danger

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STACK 3 OVERSIZES

US Chopper Invading DPRK Air Space Downed

(Related stories on page 4)

PYONGYANG (KCNA)—The Korean Central News Agency on Jul. 15 reports as follows concerning the intrusion of a U.S. military helicopter into the air space of our side:

A "C.H. 47" helicopter belonging to the U.S. forces which appeared in the sky above Chodo in the area of the enemy side intruded deep into the air space of our side through the sky above Kusonbong, crossing the Military Demarcation Line in the eastern sector of the front around 9 hours 55 minutes on the morning of July 14, 1977.

The A.A. gunners of the Korean People's Army made a warning fire at the enemy helicopter.

The helicopter of the U.S. forces was compelled to land in the field in Samilpo-ri, Kosong county in the area of our side.

Soldiers of the Korean People's Army repeatedly made a signal to the enemy helicopter to stop there to be investigated then and there. But, the helicopter, refusing this, started taking off and flying.

Our side was compelled to fire again.

The U.S. military helicopter was hit by the fire of the Korean People's Army and brought down at a point 38 degrees 39 minutes 27 seconds north latitude and 128 degrees 21 minutes 11 seconds east longitude at the lower reaches of the River Namgang in the area of our side around 10 hours 8 minutes in the morning.

Two crewmen of the U.S. forces fell and died while attempting to escape when the helicopter was crashing, another one staying in the plane died from the shock and the other one survived, but was wounded.

The wounded U.S. soldier is now receiving medical treatment at the medical centre of a unit of the Korean People's Army.

Whether it was an intentional or unintentional intrusion of the U.S. forces' helicopter into the area of our side, if they had complied with the demand of our side and had not attempted to flee, after they landed in the area of our side at the warning firing of the anti-aircraft gunners of the Korean People's Army, such unhappy incident would not have happened.

The unhappy incident entirely resulted from the errors of the military personnel of the U.S. side.

The U.S. side should take appropriate measures lest such incident should occur again in future.

Washington Regrets

Reportedly, White House spokesman Jody Powell on Jul. 14 met the press. In his briefing of the incident, the spokesman expressed a regret for the American military helicopter's violation of the DPRK air space.

Other U.S. qualified sources also recognized its violation of the northern sky, saying that the helicopter had been downed north of the two-and-a-half mile DMZ.

Crew Returned

PANMUNJOM (KCNA)—The 448th meeting of the secretaries was held from 3 p.m. Jul. 16 following the 385th meeting of the Military Armistice Commission.

The meeting of the secretaries discussed practical matters concerning the sending back of the surviving crewman and the bodies of dead crewmen of the U.S. military helicopter which was shot down, while intruding into the air space of our side.

At the meeting our side received a receipt from the enemy side and delivered the surviving crewman and the caskets containing the bodies of the three dead crewmen to the enemy side.

Major Invasions

DPRK's shooting down of a penetrating U.S. military helicopter on Jul. 14 was the fifth such incident during the 24-year old Korean ceasefire.

On Aug. 17, 1955 a U.S. light plane was shot down over the northern territory just north of the DMZ as the plane invaded the DPRK air space.

On Mar. 17, 1969, an American helicopter was forced to land in the northern territory after it violated the DPRK air space.

On Apr. 15, 1969, a U.S. reconnaissance plane "EC 121" was shot down by DPRK fighter planes over the country's territorial waters in the East Sea.

On Aug. 17, 1969, an American military helicopter was shot down just north of the DMZ after it invaded the DPRK air space.

Besides, on Jan. 23, 1968, the U.S. spy ship "Pueblo" was captured by the DPRK navy as the armed spy ship deeply penetrated into the northern territorial waters in the East Sea.

6,000 Americans Petition Congress For New Korea Policy

An energetic petition movement calling for a new U.S. Korea policy is now under way in different parts of the United States under the sponsorship of over ten organisations for solidarity with the Korean people including the U.S.-Korea Research and Action Committee, the Korea Information and Action Project and the Committee for Solidarity with the Korean People in New York, anti-war and peace organisations and representatives of all strata.

According to a report, the representatives of the "National Petition for a New U.S.-Korea Policy" sent on Jun. 21 to the U.S. Congress a petition calling for the immediate withdrawal of the U.S. troops and nuclear weapons from south Korea and the immediate stop of all its aid to the Pak Jung Hi clique. The petition was handed to Ron Dellums, Democratic member of the House of Representatives, California, at the Capitol.

The petition of the "National Petition for a New U.S.-Korea Policy" sent to Congress was signed by over 6,000 personages in 39 States, District of Colombia and five other districts of the United States.

The petition said:

1. The immediate withdrawal of all U.S. troops and nuclear weapons from south Korea.

2. The immediate end to all U.S. aid to the Pak Jung Hi "regime."

We are shocked that the U.S. continues to send dollars to a "regime" which bribes Congress, and intimidates Koreans abroad in an attempt to secure further support from the U.S. and silence any opposition to the Pak's dictatorship.

We question President Carter's sincerity on the human rights question when he places U.S. security interests above the rights of the south Korean people.

At this moment, in the face of mounting human rights violations in south Korea and exposure of south Korean bribery in Congress, Congress is still seriously considering increasing military aid to south Korea.

We appeal to the members of the Congress to expunge from their record the shameful bribe-taking and influence-selling which binds them to such a ruthless dictatorship.

We appeal to Congress to turn away from the Cold War cliches of decades past and embrace a new U.S.-Korea policy which would support the south Korean people's cherished hopes and struggles for democracy and independence.

We appeal to Congress to end all aid to Pak and to pass a resolution supporting the withdrawal of all U.S. troops from south Korea so that the Koreans may proceed with the reunification of their beloved homeland.

We appeal to President Carter to move immediately on his campaign promises to withdraw U.S. troops from south Korea and to make human rights a key word in his foreign policy by terminating U.S. aid to Pak dictators.

As long as the U.S. Government sends money to south Korea to be used to prop up a repressive and dictatorial "regime," as long as U.S. troops and nuclear weapons are present in south Korea, President Carter's human rights policy will be a sham.

Although Pak Jung Hi suppressed all demands for democracy, violated fundamental human rights and refused reunification negotiations with north Korea, the U.S. Congress increased the military assistance.

This aid has been used to imprison south Koreans who oppose the politics of the south Korean "regime."

Included among the prisoners are Yun Bo Son, old former south Korean "president," Kim Dae Jung, former candidate for "president," Li Tae Yong, south Korean woman lawyer, Kim Ji Ha, south Korea's most renowned poet, Ham Sok Hon, Quaker leader.

Indeed, the U.S. aid and Pak's repression go hand in hand to maintain Pak's "regime" in the absence of popular support from the south Korean people.

As further evidence of the continued determination to preserve its interest in Korea, the U.S. has kept over 40,000 U.S. troops stationed in south Korea even though nearly a quarter of a century has passed since the end of Korean War.

Armed with hundreds of nuclear weapons and poised at the Demilitarized Zone in Korea, these U.S. troops constitute a potential tripwire for nuclear world war even as they serve to demonstrate U.S. support for the Pak dictatorship.

Lacking popular support and surrounded by economic crisis, Pak has had to stifle widespread opposition from the workers, peasants, students, religious groups and others with a huge repressive apparatus maintained by U.S. aid.

We call for an end to the U.S. Government's effort to prop up the Pak Jung Hi dictatorship.

We demand that the U.S. Government stop sending our tax dollars to south Korea where they contribute to the repression of the south Korean people.

We call for the withdrawal of all U.S. troops and nuclear weapons from south Korea to prevent U.S. involvement in another Vietnam-type war of intervention in Asia.

We urge the U.S. Government to permit the Korean people to resolve their own problems, especially, the reunification of their homeland, peacefully, independently and democratically.

The representatives of the "National Petition for a New U.S.-Korea Policy" held a press conference in Washington on Jun. 21.

It was attended by U.S. reporters, Korean reporters in the United States and correspondents of various countries in Washington.

Speaking at the press conference, the representatives of the "National Petition for a New U.S.-Korea Policy" expressed the determination to further deepen and develop this movement which is now going on in all parts of the United States and extend more active solidarity for the Korean people who are fighting to reunify the country independently and peacefully.

Growing Worldwide Solidarity with Korea Reunification

The 1st-1st, 27 Month of the Anti-U.S. Joint Struggle for the Withdrawal of the U.S. Troops from South Korea is being vigorously marked by various international solidarity campaigns.

On this occasion, appeal or statement was issued by the Organization of Solidarity of the Peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America, the International Association of Democratic Lawyers and the Women's International Democratic Federation.

The World Federation of Democratic Youth sent messages of protest to U.S. President Carter, Japanese Prime Minister Fukuda and Pak Jung Hi against the "two-Korea" policy and new war preparations.

A petition for a new U.S. Korea policy, signed by 6,000 progressive Americans, was tendered to the U.S. Congress. Meeting and demonstration were held in New York against the aggressive U.S. Korea policy and for the independent, peaceful reunification of Korea.

Fifty-six prominent French democrats issued an appeal for support to the Korea reunification.

American progressives on Jun. 29 demonstrated in downtown New York, shouting "U.S., Get Out of Korea!" "One Korea Yes, Two Koreas No!" "Take Out of South Korea U.S. Troops and Nuclear Weapons!"

Tri-Continental Organization

The Executive Secretariat of the Organisation of Solidarity of the Peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America issued an appeal on June 17 in Havana, Cuba, on the occasion of the Month of the Anti-U.S. Joint Struggle.

On the occasion of the Month of International Solidarity with the Korean People between Jun. 25 and Jul. 27, the Executive Secretariat of the Organisation of Solidarity of the Peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America expresses full support and militant solidarity with the just cause of the Korean people who are struggling for the independent and peaceful reunification of their country, the appeal said, and went on:

The U.S. Government, far from drawing a lesson from the disgraceful defeat it sustained in Korea, is continuously stimulating the reckless "policy" of the south Korean puppet clique to the provocations for unleashing a new war and obstructing the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The presence of the United States in south Korea has converted south Korea into a huge nuclear base. It has also turned into a spark that gravely threatens the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and, further, may cause a large-scale conflict.

The U.S. policy toward Korea is characterized by the increase of the armed forces occupying south Korea with the ceaseless and dangerous war exercises which keep tension alive in this region.

The imperialists' military occupation of south Korea and their war policy in south Korea are the basic obstacle to the reunification of the country.

This is why the Pyongyang meeting held on January 25 this year put forward a fair proposal to surmount the difficult situation created in the country by the domestic and foreign splittists and achieve national reunification in a peaceful way.

The aim of the imperialist policy is to keep Korea divided into two for ever, the appeal noted, and continued:

The Executive Secretariat of the Organisation of Solidarity of the Peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America appeals to the peace-loving peoples and progressive governments and its member organisations to resolutely denounce the U.S. aggressive manoeuvres against Korea and demand the dismantling of military bases in south Korea and the withdrawal of weapons including nuclear weapons and the U.S. troops.

Denouncing the manoeuvres of the splittists to create "two Koreas," we appeal to them to support the struggle of the Korean people for national reunification which will make it possible to build an independent and prospering, reunified Korea.

World Youth Fed. Protests US Pres., Jap. PM, Pak

The Bureau of the World Federation of Democratic Youth on Jul. 1 sent messages of protest to U.S. President Carter, Japanese Prime Minister Fukuda and the south Korean dictator Pak Jung Hi, bitterly denouncing their manoeuvres to split Korea and start a war.

The protest to Carter said:

The U.S. troops' occupation of south Korea and the "two Koreas" plot of the United States are the main factor of Korean division.

The World Federation of Democratic Youth strongly demands you immediately withdraw all the U.S. troops and atomic weapons from south Korea in conformity with your campaign commitments.

We strongly demand that the United States accept the proposal of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to conclude a peace agreement.

The WFDY demands a stop to all "aid" to the south Korean dictatorial "regime" which ruthlessly tramples down even elementary human rights of the south Korean people.

56 French Democrats Appeal

The French paper "Le Monde" Jun. 19 carried an appeal for support to the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea signed by 56 democratic figures of various circles including Andre Aubry, Senator—Mayor of Antony and Chairman of the French Action Committee to Support the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea.

The appeal said:

Though more than 30 years have passed since the division of Korea, the elementary right to restore national unification is denied, the unification which is rendered difficult by foreign interference and by the maintenance of the foreign armed forces in the southern part of the country.

To achieve it, a unified central government should be established through democratic elections in the north and the south.

If this cannot be realized immediately, it will be necessary to institute, as a transitional stage a north-south confederation, leaving alone the existing institutions and economic and political systems in the two zones.

From this point of view, members of the committee consider the propositions put forward by the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea positive.

The following three basic principles must be respected to achieve the reunification of the country:

1. Complete independence, that is, the exclusion of all forms of interference;

2. Not recourse to force, but respect for the peaceful way;

3. Realisation of great unity, that is, unity respecting the differences between the north and the south, the differences existing in the political, economic, cultural and philosophical institutions.

The members of the committee, moreover, are conscious of the full importance of the five-point program formulated by President Kim Il Sung of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and presented in June 1973.

Internat'l Democratic Bar Assn.

The International Association of Democratic Lawyers recently issued an appeal on the occasion of the Month of Anti-U.S. Joint Struggle, according to a report.

The appeal stressed that the IADL would continue with the campaign for solidarity with the Korean people fighting for the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea and the reunification of the divided country.

It continued:

The Korean and world peoples who desire peace in Korea and the rest of the world express grave apprehensions as to the situation prevailing in Korea. This situation necessitates a new step for ending the military confrontation between the north and the south and, above all, the elimination of the factors of a nuclear war in Korea.

A peaceful solution of the Korean question is urgent and indispensable.

All the weapons of mass destruction including the nuclear weapons must be taken out of south Korea, the nuclear bases dismantled and the U.S. troops withdrawn unconditionally. Arms reinforcement and arms race must be brought to an end, the military strength in effectives and arms be cut, and the shipment of equipment from abroad be banned.

The International Association of Democratic Lawyers supports the proposal of the joint meeting of political parties and public organisations of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for convening a political consultative conference between the north and the south and expresses solidarity with the Korean people and lawyers desirous of national self-determination and national reunification, the appeal said.

One Korea Yes, 'Two Koreas' No

US Progressives Demonstrate

A large demonstration opposing the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression toward Korea and expressing firm solidarity with the Korean people in the struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country was reportedly held in downtown New York on Jun. 29 in the wake of the Jun. 26 demonstration.

Taking part in the demonstration were members of the "U.S.-Out-of-Korea Committee" of the Youth against War and Fascism and U.S. anti-war and peace champions numbering several hundred.

It was timed to coincide with the show of the reactionary film "MacArthur" praising defeated general MacArthur who earned himself an ill fame in the war of aggression in Korea as a murderous general and chieftain of war.

The demonstrators were holding streamers bearing the words: "U.S. Defence Department and Wall Street, Hand off Korea!" "Support to Korean People's Struggle for Reunification!" "U.S., Stop at Once All Aid to Dictator Pak Jung Hi!" "No Show of 'MacArthur'!" etc.

The demonstrators, with slogan boards hanging on their chests, fought for two hours shouting the slogans "U.S., Get Out of Korea!" "One Korea Yes, Two Koreas No!" "Take Out of South Korea U.S. Troops and Nuclear Weapons!"

The demonstrators distributed an appeal to passers-by.

A meeting was held prior to the demonstration.

A leading member of the "U.S.-Out-of-Korea Committee" of the Youth against War and Fascism spoke at the meeting.

He said to the following effect:

The Korean situation today bears resemblance to that of the 1950's.

The warmaniacs are going off into war hysteria in the United States, too. One of its instances is the show of the film "MacArthur". It aims at instigating the Americans to oppose the Korean people in the struggle for the country's reunification.

Noting that the danger of a new war is growing in Korea day by day, the speaker remarked:

We oppose a new Korean war.

We cannot allow our working class brothers to be killed for the billionaires, taken to a war of aggression.

We express solidarity with the Korean people against U.S. imperialism.

Earlier on Jun. 25 a meeting was held in New York by the "U.S.-Out-of Korea Committee" of the Youth against War and Fascism.

Seen in the meeting hall were slogans reading "U.S. Troops, Get Out of South Korea!" "An Immediate End to All Aid to the Pak Jung Hi Dictatorship!" and "We Demand a Job and We Oppose War Abroad!".

The meeting was attended by Co-Chairman of the "U.S.-Out-of Korea Committee" of the Youth against War and Fascism and hundreds of personages of various strata.

Dave Axel, chairperson of the committee, made a speech first at the meeting.

The only misfortune of the Korean people is that the country has not yet been reunified, he noted.

Though Carter is talking about the pullback of the U.S. troops, he is increasing economic and military aid to the Pak Jung Hi dictatorship and reinforcing the air and naval forces in south Korea and tries to keep them there, the chairperson said.

If a war breaks out in Korea, those who will suffer will be the Korean people and American youth and the U.S. people will have to bear huge war expenses, he said, and went on: Therefore, we must oppose another war in Korea.

He declared:

We oppose a war abroad and demand a job. Withdraw all U.S. troops and nuclear weapons from south Korea at once.

We express solidarity with the Korean people in the struggle for the reunification of the country.

At the meeting a telegram of solidarity to the Korean people was adopted amid a loud applause of the attendants.

Trade Mission to Open in Italy

PYONGYANG (KCNA)—An agreement on establishing trade missions was signed on Jul. 2 in Moscow by the DPRK Committee for Promotion of International Trade and the Italian Foreign Trade Institute.

The agreement was signed by Han Su Gil on behalf of the DPRK Committee for Promotion of International Trade and by Loreto on behalf of the Italian Foreign Trade Institute.

Housing Conditions in North and South

North: Substantially Improved

The great leader President Kim Il Sung has taught:

"All our working people are provided with adequate food, clothing and housing by the state....The state provides our workers and office employees with good living quarters, and the peasants also live in modern houses built by the state."

Today our people are living in happiness in modern houses built by the state under the superior socialist system established by the great leader.

During the past Fatherland Liberation War the U.S. imperialist aggressors razed all the towns and villages of the northern half of the Republic to the ground.

But our people solved he housing problem in a short period of less than ten years after the war under the wise leadership of the respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung, the founder of the great Juche idea that man should be valued most and everything made to serve him.

In 1965, a foreign news agency reported: Today when the housing problem poses as a big social one in all countries, there is a country which has solved this problem. It is the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, a neighbour country.

Since then the housing conditions of the working people in the northern half of the Republic have been improved substantially.

A great number of modern dwelling houses are built every year in the urban and rural areas in accordance with the policy of the Workers' Party of Korea on raising the people's living standards evenly and systematically. In particular, housing construction is stepped up on an extensive scale thanks to huge state investment which increases with the growth of the country's economic power and to the powerful building-materials industry.

Houses for 800,000 families were built in the period between 1961 and 1969 in the northern half of the Republic. And modern houses for hundreds of thousands of household were built in four years and eight months during which the Six-Year Plan (1971-1976) was fulfilled.

In the last few years such grand and modern streets as the Pipa, Sangwon and Rakwon streets were built in Pyongyang, Sariwon, Huichon, Nampo, Kaesong, Chongjin, Hamhung, Sinuiju, Wonsan, Haeju and other local cities have also changed their looks with the construction of modern multi-storied flats.

Last year modern new cities made their appearance in South Chongjin and Anju area along with the construction and expansion of industrial establishments.

Though they live in modernly-furnished flats built by the state, our working people have no worry about the house rent.

The house rent including the electric and water charges is no more than 2-3 per cent of the monthly income of the factory and office workers.

The villages are taking on the looks of town.

Under the rays of the great theses on the rural question, modern houses for 660,000 households were built in the rural villages between 1964 and 1974.

Modernly-furnished flats for 1,300 families were built in the village of Oguk ri, Anak county, South Hwanghae Province. The fatherly leader took deep care for the housing construction in the village, saying that he himself would become a master of construction. Such rural "towns" are to be seen in various places in the northern half of the Republic.

Giving his impressions of the residential quarters of Pyongyang in January this year, Kuno Chuji, Liberal Democratic Member of the Lower House and ex-Minister of Postal Services of Japan, said:

"Every modern apartment house has 3 or 4 large rooms. There are a T.V. set, a refrigerator and furniture in every house. The house rent and electric and heating charges are next to nothing.

"This is a result of the deep care of President Kim Il Sung who is always concerned for the lives of all people.

"I have been to many countries of the world. But I have seen no country, socialist or capitalist, which enforces such a splendid housing policy as the DPRK does."

The world people have high opinion of the wise leadership of the respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung and his warm love for the people, speaking of the miraculous reality of our country which has completely solved the difficult housing problem starting from scratch, while carrying out the difficult and huge historic task of industrialisation in a short period of 14 years.

Modern and well-equipped apartment houses have been built in local cities. Photo shows Sariwon, North Hwanghae Province.

South: Worst in Asia

Unlike in the northern half of the Republic, in south Korea which is linked with the north by the same land, the working people, the overwhelming majority of the population, are leading a miserable life having no houses to live in.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung has taught:

"In South Korea countless people go about begging with cans in their hands, many dying under bridges from cold and hunger."

On May 29, south Korean "Radio Christian," quoting data compiled by the puppet ministry of construction toward the end of last year, reported that the housing shortage stood at 45.6 per cent in Pusan, 40.9 per cent in Seoul and 30.7 per cent in Kyonggi Province.

In south Korea over 10 million people are living in makeshift huts, tents or mud hovels or spend nights at the corner of back-lanes or under bridges.

A few years ago a UN report on the survey of the housing conditions of the world noted that the housing conditions of south Korea are worst in Asia.

South Korea's shortage of dwelling houses grew from 1,037,000 in 1960 to 1,450,000 in 1970 and 1,830,000 by the end of last year.

In the countryside which is regarded comparatively better in housing conditions, 10 per cent of the entire peasant families are homeless. Most of those peasants who have their own houses are living in mud huts.

A handful of privileged people, puppets, squander tens of thousands of won in pompous feasts at a night in the "luxurious mansions" in south Korea. But the toiling masses are suffering from hunger and cold in their huts which can hardly be called house.

At the end of last year south Korean "Radio Hanguk Munhwa" reported that there were 187,500 makeshift huts in Seoul alone. Over 2,500,000 people are now living in the makeshift hut villages of Seoul. There are many small huts in which five or six families live together.

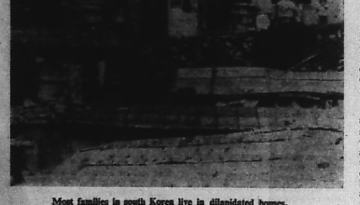
Far from solving the housing problem of the last six years since the traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique forcibly evict poor dwellers of these houses on the pretext of the expansion of military establishments and the building of express highways, part of preparations for war provocation, and on the excuse that they spoil the "beauty" of cities.

In the last six years alone the Pak's bandits pulled down 71,000 makeshift huts in Seoul. Not content with this, they plan to get rid of 52,000 more dwelling houses in Seoul till 1981. They announced that within a few years to come 222,000 hovels would be removed. This will render more and more people homeless.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique never let a chance pass by without ballyhooing about the "economic growth" and the "building of a welfare society." But in south Korea "the housing shortage is not serious but hopeless" and the people bear a deep grudge against the traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique.

On April 20, inhabitants in Unrim village, Hakun-dong, Kwangju City, South Cholla Province, put up a powerful violent struggle against over 100 policemen, opposing the forcible eviction. The indignant people shot to death three villainous stooges and wounded two others with hunting guns.

Today the south Korean people are rising up in struggle, more deeply aware that the only way to lead a worthwhile life freed from worries about food, clothing and housing is to put an end to the fascist terror rule of the traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique backed by the foreign forces and build a new society in which the working people are the masters.



Most families in south Korea live in dilapidated houses.

Education in North and South

North: Free Education

In the northern half of the Republic, the students and children accounting for a half of the population are studying to their heart's satisfaction at state expense.

Calling the children the "king" of the country, the great leader always makes them the first object of state care and spares nothing for them.

Our people still recall with profound emotion the lofty intention of the fatherly leader with which he put the problem of pencils on the agenda of the Provisional People's Committee of North Korea as its first item shortly after liberation.

With that love and that kindness, the fatherly leader enforced a universal compulsory primary school education when the state was still facing many difficulties due to the consequences of the war provoked by the U.S. imperialists and put into force a universal compulsory middle school education, the first of its kind in Asia, in 1958. Next year he abolished the tuition fees to spread a new history of free education on this soil.

Beginning in 1975, a universal 11-year compulsory education came into force in full scale, whereby all our children from five receive education up to secondary education, not paying a penny, at the expense of the state till they reach their working age.

They are supplied with school things and textbooks and dresses for different seasons from the state.

The collegians and students of the higher special schools are not the only students on scholarships. The children of the lighthouse islets on the East and West Sea coast receive scholarships from their primary school days.

Sufficient educational conditions are provided to the younger generation.

The great leader built schools before anything else at best places right after the ceasefire when the major state organs were still housed in dugouts or temporary buildings.

Kindergartens and schools are found everywhere there are our lovely children and students.

Schools have been set up for more or less ten children in remote mountain villages and a teacher was sent to a lighthouse islet on the West Sea for three children.

The state has sent an exclusive commutation train for a few students and a railway station made its appearance for three school children.

There is one teacher for every 25 students and children in the northern half of the Republic.

The state has set up excellent centres for the after-school education of the children.

The grand students and children's palaces and halls found in Pyongyang, Kaesong and all the provinces, the children's libraries in the cities and counties, and the juvenile corps' camps at spots of superb view, are the bases for the mental, moral and physical education of the younger generation.

The children of the northern half of the Republic are really blessed children; they are growing to be the future heroes, studying as much as they like, with nothing more to desire.

Children of the DPRK can play at least one musical instrument.

This happiness is entirely a fruition of the warmest love and deepest care of the fatherly leader.

South: "Educational Tax"

Now in south Korea more than three million children, who should be educated, are roaming about the streets.

A south Korean child needs 7,665,000 *won* to go through the courses from the primary school to the university.

To earn their stupendous school expenses, they do whatever jobs that they come across, shoe-polishing, bricket carrying, newspaper delivery, and what not.

This being not enough, they even sell their blood.

Children hold 33 per cent of the blood-sellers, according to a survey by the south Korean "blood control association" for the period from January to October last year.

There are more than 250,000 students and children expelled from the schools every year for being penniless.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique squeezed more than 90,000 million *won* from the students of all levels from the primary school during one school term last year in school impositions.

And the money collected from the south Korean students and children in miscellaneous fees went beyond 110,000 million *won* last year alone.

While fleecing them of such fabulous amount of money, the south Korean puppet clique fails to take any measure to provide them conditions for lessons.

In south Korea the primary schools alone are more than 36,000 classrooms short. If the 6,000 or more classrooms, in which 80 to 90 children are crammed, are taken into account, the actual shortage comes to 66 per cent.

Nearly 22,000 classrooms of the primary and middle schools are so miserable that they can hardly shelter the children from rain and wind.

No contented with the money taken out of the pockets of the school children and students, the south Korean puppet clique levies "educational tax" upon all the children of school age, whether they attend a school or not.

The south Korean younger generation is made an object of plunder, instead of being taught truth, and the schools are not seats of learning, but are "centres of extortion."

Their misfortunes and sufferings result from the anti-popular educational policy and treacheries of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

If the south Korean youth and children are to study to their heart's satisfaction, treasured as the future heroes of the fatherland, like those in the northern half of the Republic, an end must be put to the tragedy of division and the country be reunified at the earliest date.

Many south Korean children must work to earn their living instead of going to school.

T.V. Network Reaches 97 Per Cent of Households

The television network has rapidly expanded in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to reach 97 per cent of the households, a high level in the world.

At the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea it was decided to enable 90 per cent of the households to see television by establishing the T.V. relay system during the Six-Year Plan for the Development of the National Economy. Today this target has been surpassed by far.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung who is concerned to make all people lead a happy life, enjoying the benefits of modern civilization, set forth the original policy of broadening the television network throughout the country as one of the ways to eliminate the distinctions in the living conditions between town and country, and wisely guided the work for its implementation. He did not spare fund but mobilized even planes to build relay towers, paying close attention to all problems, big and small, arising in this work. Thus, modernly equipped T.V. broadcasting stations and T.V. broadcasting towers not inferior to those of foreign countries in height and output have been built in the country. And hundreds of relay stations have been set up on high mountains.

The DPRK has many steep mountains and deep valleys. But, unlike the T.V. broadcasting system of the capitalist countries where it has been expanded mainly in the urban area, the country has established the Juche-based broadcasting system to enable the people in the remote mountainous area and even dwellers on the islands far away from the capital to watch television.

The country has gone over from the black and white television to the color television whose system now covers 73 per cent of all T.V. service area.

The number of T.V. sets increases year after year.

Half of Consumer Goods Locally Produced

The local industry plays an important part in the economic life of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

More than 30 well-furnished local industrial factories have been built in Kangso county, South Pyongan Province, with the powerful assistance of the centrally-controlled industry. By making an effective use of the reserves tapped in the county, they are now producing more than 2,000 varieties of goods, among them processed food, cosmetics, paper, school supplies, hard vinyl products, sewing-machines, bicycles, syringe needles and various kinds of ironware for daily use.

These local industrial factories rely on county resources for 70 per cent of the raw materials they need, 19 factories of them for 90 per cent.

More than 950 kinds of their products fully satisfy the demands of the county and more than 170 kinds are so affluent that they find their way even to other counties.

Yangdok county, a remote mountain area, now a number of local industrial factories processing food and producing daily necessaries, fabrics, clothes, chemicals and woodworks. Their high-quality products now exceed 1,000 kinds.

Thousands of local industrial factories are evenly distributed in all counties including Changsong county, North Pyongan Province where local industry is developed most remarkably.

This has radically changed the geographical distribution of industry.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung put forward the unique policy of simultaneously developing the central industry and medium- and small-scale local industry in parallel for the advancement of light industry.

Under this policy, the construction of large-scale central industrial factories has gone ahead side by side with the extensive building of local industrial factories with a wide use of the local reserves. A dynamic drive has been stepped up to equip them with modern techniques.

This enabled the state to concentrate its funds on the heavy industry and central light industry, not making big investments in the local industry, so as to ensure the high tempo of the development of the national economy as a whole, while markedly increasing the production of mass consumer goods.

The development of the local industry has made it possible to strengthen the links between towns and villages, bring the production bases closer to the consumer areas, and quickly procure and process the farm produce and sideline products of the peasants and thus rapidly enhance their living standards and improve the supply of consumer goods to the urban population.

With the development of the local industry, the inexhaustible local raw materials and waste materials could be effectively used and the families of factory and office workers and other idle labour force in the local areas all participated in production, increasing the per family income.

The products of local industry hold roughly the same proportion as the goods of central industry on the stalls of our department stores and shops. (KCNA)

Support-Korea's Reunification Yemen Body Set Up

The Association for Yemen-Korea Friendship and Support to Korea's Reunification was inaugurated in the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen on the occasion of the Month of the Anti-U.S. Joint Struggle, according to a report.

Abdul Fattah Ismail, Secretary General of the Central Committee of the United National Front Political Organization of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Yemeni Council of Peace and Solidarity, on June 29 made public a decision on the formation of the Association for Yemen-Korea Friendship and Support to Korea's Reunification as an organization for expressing support to and solidarity with the struggle of the Korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

According to the decision, Nazi Braik, Member of the Central Committee of the United National Front Political Organization, was elected Chairman of the Association for Yemen-Korea Friendship and Support to Korea's Reunification, Ahmad Ali Said, Alternate Member of the Central Committee of the United National Front Political Organization, vice-chairman of the association and Saif Badr Abdulla secretary general of the association.

DPRK Wins Int'l Women's Volleyball Matches, Poland

The women's volleyball team of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea came first at the International Women's Volleyball Matches held in Lodz, Poland, between June 25 and 29, according to a report from Warsaw.

The DPRK team defeated the Romanian team 3:0 in the first day match, the GDR team 3:1 in the semi-finals and the Polish team 3:0 (15:6, 15:10, 15:6) in the finals. The Polish team came second and the GDR team third.

The matches were participated in by the volleyball teams of seven socialist countries including the DPRK.

News in Brief

Jun. 28

* Didier Ratsiraka, President of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, met Korean mass gymnastic display experts.

Jul. 1

* The 1977-1979 working plan for scientific cooperation between the Academy of Sciences of the DPRK and the Academy of Sciences of the Polish People's Republic was signed in Warsaw.

Jul. 6

* Anton Buttigieg, President of the Republic of Malta, met Pak Jung Guk, Ambassador of the DPRK to Malta, who paid a farewell call prior to his return home.

Jul. 7

* The team of the DPRK placed first in the model rubber power plane individual and team events and model glider team event outmatching all the teams from many countries at the World Model Airplane Championships which opened in Denmark.

Jul. 8

* A protocol on trade between the DPRK Government and the Iranian Government was signed in Pyongyang.

Jul. 9

* A delegation of the Socialist Youth Union of Yugoslavia headed by Azem Vllasi, Chairman of the Conference of the SYUY, arrived in Pyongyang by plane.

* A moviemen's delegation of the DPRK headed by Pak Yong Hui left Pyongyang by train for Syria.

Jul. 12

* A Party workers delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Chong Dong Ik left Pyongyang by plane for the Soviet Union.

* A delegation of the Palestine National Liberation Movement arrived in Pyongyang by special plane.

* A fishery delegation of the DPRK headed by Kim Yun Sang left Pyongyang by air for the Soviet Union.

Jul. 13

* A vacationist group of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Rim Chun Chu left Pyongyang by plane for Yugoslavia.

Jul. 14

* Marco Tulio Rodriguez Martinez, Secretary General of the Colombia-Korea Association of Friendship and Culture, and his wife arrived in Pyongyang by plane.

* The feature film of the DPRK "The Lot of a Member of the Self-Defense Corps" based on the immortal classic masterpiece of the same title created in the period of the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle won the highest sculpture prize "Freedom" at the Sixth Freedom-Loving Festival held recently in Sopot, Yugoslavia.

(KCNA)

S. Korean Freighter Carried Kidnapped Kim Dae Jung

Ex-"KCIA" Director Will Reveal More Details of Tokyo-Seoul Fusion

Suspicions are mounting in Japan that a 536-ton south Korean freighter, then called "Ryonggum-ho," which stayed in Osaka port from July 29 to Aug. 9, 1973, might have carried the abducted south Korean opposition leader, Kim Dae Jung, from Osaka to his country.

Japanese "Asahi Shimbun" July 9 exposed that the ship used by the south Korean puppets in carrying kidnapped Kim Dae Jung from Osaka port to south Korea was the south Korean cargo ship "Ryonggum-ho" which moored at Osaka port for a while.

The ship roused the suspicion of the detective authorities as a "strange south Korean ship" from the time of the kidnap case, but it was hushed up.

The vessel, which was operated at that time by a shipping firm in Pusan, abruptly left Osaka port around 9 a.m. on Aug. 9, one day after Kim's abduction from a Tokyo hotel and proceeded directly to Pusan, despite the fact that it has notified the Osaka port authorities that it was heading for Tokuyama port in Yamaguchi Prefecture to take aboard steel scrap.

During the freighter's 12-day stay in Osaka port, no cargo was either loaded or unloaded. On arrival in Osaka, the officers of the Ryonggum-ho said that it needed supplies for its crew and time to make repairs. The officers said that the vessel would stay in the port until Aug. 1, and days before it actually left the port.

It has been made almost certain that "Ryonggum-ho" is the suspicious ship which was used in spiriting Kim Dae Jung to south Korea by the recent testimony of Kim Hyong Uk, former director of the "KCIA", the testimony of Kim Dae Jung right after his release in Seoul and the statement of the then Osaka port officials.

It is proved by the document kept by the Osaka port authorities concerned that "Ryonggum-ho" with 52 meters in length and 11 knots in speed entered the Osaka port at 4 a.m. July 29, 1973.

The ship gave a notice through the Osaka port branch of the Japan forwarding agency of the Japanese merchant shipping company, its agent, on July 30, the next day of her entry, that she would temporarily stay there till August 1 for "supply and repair," but the ship left the port at 9 a.m. August 9, the next day of Kim Dae Jung's abduction in Tokyo.

The ship had entered the port without notice at all. It was on the afternoon of the 30th that the two authorities learned of her entry.

According to the detective authorities, five crewmen of the ship put up on the 29th, the day of her entry into the port, at the hotel "Napoli" just behind the common building of the port in Minato district, Osaka.

Staying in the hotel, these five men well dressed unlike other south Korean seamen, telephoned to Pusan and Tokyo on several occasions and disappeared after paying hotel charge as soon as they returned from the supper on August 8, the day of Kim Dae Jung's abduction.

Almost at the same time, the captain of the "Ryonggum-ho" asked the agent: "Take procedures for our ship to sail to Tokuyama at nine next morning." He acted out of usage in this.

Furthermore, the ship sailed away to Pusan, not entering the Tokuyama port.

The ship stayed at the Osaka port for 12 days without any reason, after entering there without cargo, and left it for south Korea empty.

According to the paper, south Korean-origin Koreans in Japan explain with clear evidences obtained from the strange act of "Ryonggum-ho" that after waiting for the abduction of Kim Dae Jung to Osaka, she sailed to south Korea carrying him.

Former south Korean "presidential" candidate Kim Dae Jung said in Seoul soon after he was released there that the vessel which carried him was a large ship of about 1,000 horsepower and a navigation speed of about 10 knots. Kim said that the ship had a black hull and a white bridge. All these remarks describe features of the Ryonggum-ho.

Ex-"KCIA" director Kim Hyong Uk said recently in the U.S. that the vessel which carried the abducted south Korean opposition leader from Japan to south Korea was the Ryonggum-ho and this is very similar to Ryonggum in pronunciation.

Shown here is the "Ryonggum-ho" cargo ship which was used in order to abduct Ki Dae Jung to south Korea.

Korean Students Mobbed By Japanese Hooligans

Large-scale and barbaric collective assaults on Korean students in Japan by Japanese hooligans and delinquent students have been reported of late uninterruptedly in and around Tokyo.

On the evening of June 27, more than 200 delinquent students of Saitama Higher Technical School and Honjo Higashi High School brutally assaulted eight students of Tokyo Korean Middle and High School who were waiting for a tramcar at the Omiya Station of the National Railways on their way home.

Our students left that place, strongly denouncing the beastly outrage of the Japanese delinquent students. But the latter went on beating our students, kicking about the platform, staircase and passage of the station.

It turned out that those roughnecks had knocked themselves into a big group and waited for our students at the Ageo and Miyahara stations of the National Railways to assault them. When the latter did not show up, they rushed to the Omiya Station, the scene of the above violence.

This makes it clear that the brutality of the Japanese school hooligans was one premeditated and organised.

Still more intolerable is the fact that the Japanese police failed to take any step, though it had been informed of the suspicious movements of the Japanese students and did not arrest the hooligans, though it was on the scene.

The Japanese police and railway public security officers even beat our students and attempted to walk them to the police station.

Later, on the evening of June 30, Japanese students ganged up with hooligans and fell upon our students at the Kamata Station of the National Railways. As in the afore-said case, the Japanese police branded only our students as assaulters and locked them up all day long, threatening them with a severe penalty.

These incidents are offsprings of the hostile policy of the Japanese authorities towards the DPRK Government.

The Koreans in Japan are now strongly demanding the Japanese authorities promptly give up the hostile policy toward the DPRK Government and take strict measures against the collective assault should be committed again against our students.

Such cases have occurred, timed with a major move on Korea.

Recent assaults to Korean high school students were committed under the circumstances that south Korea's influence-buying on Capitol Hill and south Korea-Japan fusion was disclosed by former "KCIA" director Kim Hyong Uk.

On May 2, this year, students of Tokyo Korean High School was attacked by bad Japanese students.

The incident occurred just after the DPRK's first parliamentarian delegation visited Japan and the Japan-south Korea agreement on joint development of continental shelf resources was rammed through the House of Representatives.

Therefore it can be easily concluded that these incidents were politically motivated.

Chongryun Hits

Ha Chang Ok, Director of the Social Affairs Department of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun), July 6 sent to the Japanese National Police Agency and lodged a protest with the chief of the juvenile section of the Safety Department against the recent assaults of Japanese delinquent students on Korean students in Japan.

He said that the Japanese police neither took any steps to prevent the outrage of the delinquent students, though it had been informed of their movements, nor checked it on the scene.

He demanded the latter make clear the background of the assaults, arrest and severely punish the assaulters and take a proper measure to prevent a similar incident. He handed a letter containing this request to the Japanese authorities.

"KCIA's" Intervention in Japanese Election

The "KCIA" (Korean Central Intelligence Agency) instigated the "Mindan ("ROK" Residents' Association in Japan) under the personal direction of Pak Jung Hi to intervene in the recent Japanese Upper House election.

This crime was committed by Jo Il Je, "KCIA" chief in Japan, and his subordinates, among them Kim Jae Chung, consulate-general in Osaka. Their plot to intervene in the Upper House election dates back to the early months of this year.

The "KCIA" agents organized pro-Mindan Koreans to encourage the pro-Seoul candidates in their election campaigns by collecting votes and offering huge sums of money to them.

Among those who enjoyed the active support of the "KCIA"-controlled Mindan were: writer Fujishima Taisuke (candidate who ran in the national constituency), who had said that the suppression of Kim Ki Ha, a south Korean patriotic poet, by the Pak Jung Hi junta could not be regarded as a sort of "press-gagging," and some candidates who ran in local constituencies—Morishita Tai (Osaka), president of Morishita Jintan Company; a pro-Seoul member of the Democratic Socialist Party and a Pro-Seoul woman candidate (Hyogo).

The "KCIA" operatives made desperate efforts to get the pro-south Korea candidates elected by establishing "supporters' organizations" to support them actively in various parts of the country, including Tokyo and Osaka.

This shows how viciously they manoeuvred to intervene in the election campaign. Such a crime has never been committed in any other country of the world.

"Supporters' organizations" were cooked up personally by members of the CC of Mindan in Tokyo in order to get the pro-Seoul writer—the candidate running in national constituency—elected.

Significantly, the "KCIA" agents led Mindan to make "supporters' books" with the writer's picture on the front page.

Thus, a Mindan worker is said to have made door-to-door calls with a "supporters' books."

A witness said that the Mindan worker asked pro-Mindan Koreans and businessmen to lead their Japanese wives and Japanese employees to cast votes for the pro-Seoul writer.

Similar manoeuvres to collect votes for the pro-Seoul candidates were also made in Osaka.

The Osaka prefectural headquarters of Mindan decided to recommend Morishita Tai and a Democratic Socialist candidate and formed "supporters' organizations" in a vicious way.

The "Korean Taekwondo Japan Branch" is reported to have formed "supporters' associations" for Morishita Tai.

The "Korean Teakwondo Japan Branch" located in Osaka, consists of gangsters under the control of "KCIA" agents. Hwang Chel Bok, former chief of Mindan in Osaka, was once its president.

"KCIA" operatives asked responsible leaders of karate clubs in Osaka Industrial University, Kansai University, Momoyamagakuin University and Kyoto universities to lead their members to vote for the pro-Seoul candidates.

There is a talk that the Mindan headquarters in Osaka gave "full support" to the Democratic Socialist candidate, and instructed its branches actively to support the woman candidate in Hyogo.

It is rumoured that Jo Il Je and his subordinates received a huge sum of money from pro-Mindan businessmen in order to contribute the campaign funds of the pro-Seoul candidates, while collecting votes for them through the "supporters' organizations."

According to information from a Mindan source, several hundred million yen were collected to celebrate "the 30th anniversary of the founding of Mindan"—Some of the money, however, was used as contributions to the campaign funds of the pro-Seoul candidates.

The "KCIA" agents forced Korean compatriots not only to attend receptions and other functions given by the pro-Seoul candidates, but also to offer a huge sum of money as "donations," "congratulation money" and "rewards." They went so far as to receive campaign funds from each pro-Mindan businessman.

For example, Shin Gyok Ho, president of Lotte Ltd. is said to have been responsible for collecting campaign funds for the pro-Seoul writer.

In this case, the "KCIA" agents began manoeuvres to intervene in the Japanese election from early this year.

For example, in directives No. 437 and 439 of the CC of Mindan, the "KCIA" agents directed Mindan's local organizations to make a list of naturalized Koreans, Japanese employees in companies owned by pro-Mindan Koreans and "ROK" residents who were married with Japanese women.

The "KCIA's" intervention in the election was also disclosed by statements and doings by pro-Seoul candidates. A pro-Seoul member of the Democratic Socialist Party said that "KCIA's" intervention in the last Lower House election was a mere tryout for that in the Upper House election. "We will receive full and organized support from 'KCIA'," he said. This explains how desperately "KCIA" intervened in the election.

According to the June 10 issue of "Osaka Minbo," organ of Mindan in Osaka, Morishita Tai visited its headquarters on May 28 before the July 10 Upper House election was officially announced. We don't know exactly the reason why he had to go there.

Iwami Toyoaki, the Democratic Socialist candidate who ran in the Osaka prefectural constituency, also said that he thought that the "KCIA" would naturally give him active support in the election campaign, because he was vice-president of the Japan-"ROK" friendly association in Osaka.

These vicious manoeuvres were made by the "KCIA" agents at a time when dirty connections between south Korea and Japan were being exposed and denounced by people all over the world—now the Pak Jung Hi junta and the Japanese government are under strong fire from the world public.

The "KCIA" will be condemned by the world's peace-loving people, including honest-minded Japanese people.

The central headquarters of Mindan sent "directives" to its member organizations under the instigation of "KCIA" in order to get pro-Seoul candidates elected in the July 10 Japanese Upper House election.

Rodong Sinmun Flays Japanese Attitude On Kim Dae Jung Abduction Case

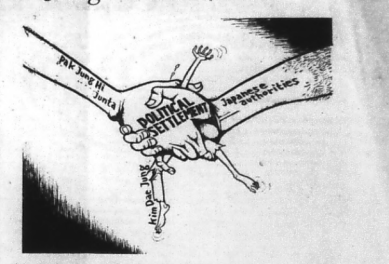
Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the WPK) July 11 comes out with an article headlined "Kim Dae Jung Abduction Case is International Gangsterism Carried Out in Conspiracy with Japanese Reactionaries."

Follows an abridged version of the article:

It was as plain as noonday to the world public in the very inception of the "case" that the abduction of Kim Dae Jung was an international gangsterism that grew out of conspiracy between the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique of south Korea and the Japanese reactionaries.

The recent testimony of Kim Hyong Uk, former director of the south Korean puppet Central Intelligence Agency, before the U.S. House of Representatives once again ripped away the curtain to disclose to the whole world that the dastardly kidnapping of Kim Dae Jung was an international gangsterism which was perpetrated with the patronage and connivance of the Japanese reactionary forces.

As already reported, Kim Hyong Uk in his testimony exposed that the Japanese Metropolitan Police Board had been informed of the danger to Kim Dae Jung's safety before his abduction in August 1973 and, moreover, had been aware of the plan of the south Korean puppet CIA to kidnap him.



Kim Hyong Uk's testimony forced into the open the shocking fact that the Japanese authorities, knowing beforehand the abduction plan of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, not only failed to prevent it, but, in actuality, took a hand in it.

On July 2, Kim Hyong Uk, in his interview with the Japanese "Asahi Shimbun" correspondent in the U.S., over telephone, revealed another fact that the Japanese National Police Agency and the south Korean puppet CIA concluded a secret agreement in 1965 and, on this basis, conducted a regular exchange of information, which continued even after the Kim Dae Jung abduction case.

This fact throwing a revealing light on the background of the shady fusion between the south Korean puppets and the Japanese reactionary ruling circles vividly indicates, above all, that the kidnapping of Kim Dae Jung from Tokyo by the puppets was committed in the course of the exchange of information with the Japanese reactionaries and with the latter's help.

The Japanese reactionaries are now raising a hysterical cry claiming that they had never concluded a secret agreement and so on. But they cannot conceal with such subterfuge their true colour as a conspirator in the abduction of Kim Dae Jung.

Giving a lecture at the summer training course of the "club of friends of Kinki police" in August last year, ex-director general of the National Police Agency Takahashi admitted that the Japanese police had been informed of the plotted abduction beforehand, when he said: "Already at that time, I thought that Kim Dae Jung was in danger. It was, no doubt, a work of the south Korean Central Intelligence Agency. I knew in a way that Kim Dong Un was a man who did it."

How eloquently this strips bare the deceptive attitude so far taken by the Japanese government and detective authorities, categorically declaring: "The investigation is under way," "there was no encroachment upon sovereignty" and they "have no evidence of the activity of operatives of the south Korean CIA in Japan."

The fact itself that the abduction of Kim Dae Jung was committed in broad daylight in the very heart of the capital of Japan, a so-called "law-governed state," and against a south Korean democratic figure in exile who should have been protected by the Japanese authorities, clearly shows that Japan is a lawless land and the Japanese authorities conspired and cooperated with the south Korean fascist gang.

It is by no means fortuitous that the reactionary authorities of Japan joined strength and cooperated in this way with the traitorous forces of south Korea in kidnapping Kim Dae Jung.

Because the reactionary forces of Japan stoop to any infamy in seeking to realize their wild desire to stage a comeback to south Korea and share interests with the traitorous forces in strangling the patriotic democratic forces of south Korea and blocking the way of Korea's reunification.

The Kim Dae Jung case was a grave question concerning the sovereignty of Japan. Nevertheless, the Japanese authorities made a 300 million yen bargain with the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique under the cloak of "political settlement" and gave up even the nominal investigation and hushed up the case without clarification, ignoring the demands of the Japanese political and public circles and people. This, in fact, implies their intention to conceal their true colour as the accomplice by covering up the truth of the case and, at the same time, tighten political collusion with the south Korean puppets to step up Japan-U.S.-south Korea military integration and perpetrate intervention in south Korea on full scale, guided by the puppets.

It is self-evident enough that the Pak Jung Hi fascist group, which is thoroughly rejected by the south Korean people and is unable to get on even a moment without the backing of the U.S. and Japanese reactionary forces, cannot commit all by itself such criminal act of international character as kidnapping Kim Dae Jung in exile from the heart of Tokyo, the capital of Japan.

The Japanese reactionaries should have taken a step to arrest the criminals at once and save the kidnapped democratic figure of south Korea, bearing due responsibility as the conspirator or helper in the barbaric abduction case.

Despite their direct involvement in this criminal international terrorism, however, they have evaded a fair settlement of the case and hushed up the case itself in conspiracy with the south Korean puppets.

Today when they can no longer escape the responsibility with the ugly background of the Kim Dae Jung abduction case brought into sharp focus by new concrete acts, the Japanese reactionaries should frankly admit their crime in partaking of the abduction case, bear due responsibility as the conspirator in the case and settle the case fairly.

(KCNA)

NY Times:

S. Korean Favors to US Solons More Extensive

A survey of the House of Representatives by the House Ethics Committee has turned up a pattern of south Korean favors for senior House members that was more extensive than had been reported, according to congressional sources.

A preliminary reading of answers to a questionnaire sent to 700 members and former members of the House also disclosed more details about the favors received, including cases of what committee sources said were confessions of criminal misconduct.

Earlier reports indicated that about 75 Representatives had taken something of value from the Koreans, such as cash, gifts or entertainment here and in Seoul, as well as honorary degrees from Korean universities.

Now it appears that at least 115 congressmen or former congressmen were involved. That estimate is based on information from congressional sources, a sampling of Representatives by The New York Times and a list of congressional contacts compiled in the spring of 1975 by an aide of Park Tong Sun, the Korean businessman alleged to have been a covert lobbyist for the Korean government.

Among the senior Democrats previously connected with the Korean lobbying effort were Carl Albert of Oklahoma, the former Speaker of the House; Thomas P. O'Neill of Massachusetts, the current Speaker; John Brademas of Indiana, the Majority Whip; and Otto E. Passman of Louisiana, who retired in January after having been chairman of a subcommittee that handled foreign aid.

The Ethics Committee survey also disclosed that other Democrats received favors from the Koreans.

One was Melvin Price of Illinois, currently chairman of the House Armed Services Committee. He reported, he said, that he had received a $500 campaign contribution, probably in 1970, from Park. He also said he had attended parties at the Georgetown Club, which was established by Park with the help of the Korean Central Intelligence Agency.

Another was Thomas S. Foley of Washington, chairman of the Agriculture Committee. He said one of his election committees had received a $500 contribution from Park in 1970, he said, he was entertained by Park and discussed with Park relations between Korea and the United States.

Price, Foley and some other members of the House described in telephone interviews what they had reported to the Ethics Committee.

The list of Park's contacts, a copy of which has been obtained by The New York Times, was shredded, then covered and pieced together. It was authenticated through an analysis of handwriting.

Rep. Morris K. Udall of Arizona is another senior Democrat on Park's list of congressional contacts. Udall said Koreans may have contributed to his election campaign in 1970. He said he was having his staff check the records to find out.

Campaign contributions from foreign citizens were legal at that time but are not now. Contributions from agents of foreign governments, however, were not legal.

Udall touched on the issue of whether congressmen were aware that Park was a Korean "government" agent, saying: "After all, until a year or so ago, who knew this was anything except a party-loving guy trying to make it on the social scene around here?"

Still another Democrat was Rep. Walter Flowers of Alabama, a member of the House Ethics Committee. Flowers said that Park had dropped into his office once or twice after he had visited Korea. He said he had attended parties Park gave for O'Neill and for William B. Saxbe, the former Attorney General and later ambassador to India.

Flowers said he also attended a party given by Suzy Park Thomson, the Korea-born former clerk in Albert's office. American and Korean intelligence sources have reported that she was used by the Korean lobby, but Mrs. Thomson has denied that.

Rep. George E. Danielson of California, who was also on the Park contact list, said he attended five or six social functions given by Park. Danielson is the Deputy Majority Whip and a member of the International Relations Committee.

Rep. Thomas L. Ashley of Ohio said he had accepted two invitations to dinner parties given by Park, in 1974 and 1975. At one of them, he said, he was introduced to a Korean deputy minister of trade.

Another on Park's contact list was Rep. James R. Mann of South Carolina, who said he had accepted one party invitation from Park and turned down two others.

Nixon, Kissinger Knew S. Korea Bribery

Representative Bruce F. Caputo said on Jul. 7 he believes former President Richard M. Nixon and former Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger knew of Korean bribery attempts.

Caputo, a member of the Committee on Official Standards of Conduct, said he will ask the committee to seek access to White House tapes for specific periods in hopes of gaining information about which particular congressmen were involved, and about who in the White House knew of that involvement.

In a statement, he said accumulating evidence makes it increasingly clear that top administration officials were aware of the influence purchasing plan while it was in operation.

"I personally believe that both former Secretary of State Kissinger and former President Nixon knew about the Korean bribery attempts but for a variety of reasons did not choose to act on that knowledge," he said.

"I think it is essential that the American public get the full truth concerning the Korean 'government's' activities".

In order to get support from south Korea on Vietnam War, he said, former President Nixon and former Secretary of State Kissinger concealed the bribery attempts.

(A.N., July 11)

385th MAC Discusses U.S. Copter Incident

PANMUNJOM (KCNA)—The 385th meeting of the Military Armistice Commission was held on Jul. 16 at Panmunjom.

At the meeting Major General Han Ju Gyong, senior member of our side, demanded the enemy side to clarify the truth of the enemy's infiltration of a military helicopter into the air space of our side in violation of the armistice agreement and take measures against the recurrence of similar incidents.

At the meeting the enemy side admitted that its military helicopter intruded into the area of our side flying over the Military Demarcation Line, expressed regret over this and asked our side to leniently return the survived crewman and the bodies of the dead.

The enemy side said that for this it was ready to accept any proposal of our side.

As already reported, the U.S. army helicopter "CH-47" crossed the Military Demarcation Line in the eastern sector of the front at around 09:55 on July 14, 1977 and intruded deep into the air of our side through the sky above Kusonbong. Anti-aircraft gunners of our People's Army fired a warning shot at the U.S. army helicopter.

This compelled the U.S. military helicopter to land on the land in Samilpo-ri, Kosong county, in the area of our side.

Soldiers of our People's Army made repeated signals urging it to promptly stop there and comply with an investigation by our side. But the U.S. military helicopter, refusing to respond to this, started taking off and flying.

Our side was compelled to fire again.

Hit by the gunfire of our People's Army, the U.S. military helicopter was downed in the area of our side at around 10:08.

The enemy side claims that the plane dropped in the Demilitarized Zone. But, in fact, it crashed at the point 38 degrees 39 minutes 27 seconds north latitude and 128 degrees 21 minutes 11 seconds east longitude at the lower reaches of the River Namgang in the area of our side, 4.7 kilometres north of the Military Demarcation Line.

Two U.S. army crewmen plunged to death in their attempt to escape from the helicopter when it was crashing and another one staying in the plane died from the shock and the other one survived, but was wounded.

The senior member of our side said: Whether the intrusion of the U.S. military helicopter into the area of our side was intentional or unintentional, such unhappy incident would not have happened, if they had complied with the demand of our side and had not attempted to flee after the helicopter of the enemy side landed in the area of our side at the warning firing of the anti-aircraft gunners of our People's Army.

He stressed that the unhappy incident resulted entirely from the errors of the military personnel of the enemy side.

He said that the U.S. side should bear full responsibility for the incident and take steps lest similar incident should occur again.

Taking note of the fact that the enemy admitted the intrusion of the U.S. army helicopter into the air space of our side and expressed regret at it and asked for the return of the pilot who survived and the bodies of the dead, he believing that the enemy would take appropriate steps lest such incident should occur again in the future, declared that our side would hand over the alive pilot and the corpses to the enemy side on the humanitarian stand.

As for the enemy side's request to send back the downed helicopter, the senior member of our side resolutely declared: The helicopter of your side was destroyed when it was brought down. It is clear that we cannot send back to your side the wreckage of the helicopter which the military personnel of your side used in intruding into the air space of our side.

The meeting decided to leave to the secretaries of the two sides the business-like matters related to the transfer of the alive pilot and the bodies of the dead.

Photo shows a U.S. military helicopter shot down by the DPRK A-A gunmen on Jul. 14 after its invasion of the northern air space.

U.S. Copter Pilot's Interview

KAESONG (KCNA)—A press conference was held on July 16 with Schuanks, co-pilot of the U.S. military helicopter "CH-47," who was captured after intruding into the area of our side.

Present on the occasion were reporters of Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the WPK), the Korean Central News Agency and other home press organs.

Answering questions raised by reporters, the co-pilot of the U.S. military helicopter admitted that on July 14 the U.S. military helicopter intruded deep into the area of the northern half of the Republic in violation of the armistice agreement and explained the intrusion in detail.

Saying that his helicopter which was forced to land by the warning firing of the Korean People's Army side attempted to flee, not complying with its demand, he noted that if his colleagues had not attempted to flee, they would not have died and he himself would not have got injured.

He said he would tell his colleagues that the U.S. army pilots should not intrude into the area of the northern half of the Republic across the Military Demarcation Line and that everything would go well if they do not attempt to flee when there is a warning firing by the KPA side.

Saying that they are to blame for the intrusion, he apologized for it.

He asked for lenient pardon and his early return and explained how he was treated after he was captured alive by the KPA side.

He said he would like to say to journalists that he received good treatment and medical help in the area of the northern half of the Republic. He expressed deep thanks for this.

He assured that he would not make intrusion again if he is leniently pardoned and sent back.

EDITORIAL

The DPRK Government reaffirmed its profound humanitarian attitude as well as its firm principled stand in the speedy settlement of the July 14-16 incident of an American military helicopter shot down over the DPRK territory. The incident reminded the world that the presence of U.S. troops in south Korea is the permanent cause of incidents, a "trip wire" to a new round of the Korean War, as the case was with the Panmujon incident last year.

In order to ease tension and bring lasting peace to Korea and the rest of Asia, it is of crucial significance for U.S. military forces to withdraw from south Korea. It seems that President Jimmy Carter considered this in pledging to withdraw GIs and nuclear weapons from the southern part of the Korean Peninsula.

However, there are increasing conflicts between his pledge and his deeds. The American Government is reportedly planning to withdraw ground troops only from south Korea over four to five years, leaving behind a considerable nuclear Air-Force and Naval presence, despite its original promise to withdraw all U.S. forces totally. They are trying to justify the Air-Force and Naval presence as a "deterrent to war," while beefing up the puppet armed forces and the Self-Defence Forces of Japan.

American government officials are without any hesitation calling for "cross recognition" of north and south Korea and stressing the defence commitment to south Korea under the illegal "south Korea-U.S. defence pact." In fact, they are advocating "two Koreas" in a desperate bid to keep south Korea as their colony and military complex.

Most offensive is the continuing support by the United States for the dictatorial Pak Jung Hi clique draconically suppressing the South Korean people. In south Korea it is a "crime" to demand democratic rights and freedoms as basic human rights. It is hardly understandable that the United States is refusing to suspend military and economic aid to the violators of liberty, democracy and human rights. Such American attitude raises many doubts about the human rights diplomacy of the United States.

The division of Korea and its resulting tragedies are the largest and most serious violation of human rights for the Korean people. A human rights diplomacy must lead to reappraisal of the American policy toward Korea, withdrawal of American troops and nuclear weapons from south Korea and provide a climate conducive to the independent and peacefnl reunification of the divided land.

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The American government officially acknowledged the mistake in its own part in connection with the incident, some bellicose elments within the United States should not try to distort the facts of the chopper incident and create a stir against the projected plan of military pullout.

Rodong Sinmun Flays Brown's Utterance

Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the WPK) July 8 comments on the utterances of U.S. Defence Secretary Brown at U.S. Congress betraying the hostile policy of the United States toward Korea.

The commentary says:

The U.S. seeks to keep south Korea under its occupation and set up to this end a system of military operations from outside the boundary of Korea and continue with military "aid" to the south Korean puppet clique. This shows that the U.S. imperialists are trying to impose a permanent division upon the Korean people by "strength" and invariably seeking aggressive aims in Korea.

The commentary goes on:

In his testimony at a closed-door session before a Senate panel, which was made public on July 5, Brown argued that the United States would have to preserve "a capability to move" other U.S. forces into south Korea, for example, from Guam and Okinawa in case of emergency.

And he blared at the Senate appropriations subcommittee that the United States had transferred and would continue to transfer weapons to the south Korean puppet army.

This is a challenge to the Korean people and a threat of "strength," the commentary remarks.

It goes on:

To preserve "a capability to move" other U.S. forces to south Korea, for example, from Okinawa and Guam in case the U.S. ground troops are withdrawn from south Korea, indicates the military strategic line of "rapidly deploying" the U.S. troops in south Korea under the "strategy of mobile air transport" and "marine strategy" of the U.S. imperialists. Its aim lies in establishing a system of mobile military operations from outside the boundary of Korea and attaining a military effect equivalent to the direct military occupation of south Korea.

The scheme to preserve "a capability to move" U.S. troops to south Korea and to keep in south Korea a sizable military force consisting of the air force, navy, etc. reveals the intention of the U.S. to maintain its military occupation of south Korea, far from ending it, and to step up the war preparations there. In this, the United States seeks to indefinitely keep hold on south Korea and pursue the "two Koreas" policy with a military lever.

A few days ago, Brown told a press conference that the United States would continue to be "a major power" in East Asia including south Korea, "not only in political and economic but also in military terms" and the U.S. plans to draw down its ground troops in south Korea in no way are intended to change that. This vividly revealed their sinister desire to continue to occupy south Korea and pursue aggression.

Exposing the criminal background of the military "support" of the U.S. imperialists to the south Korean puppet clique, the commentary says:

By its military "support" to the puppet clique, the United States means to increase their military potential, reinforce the U.S. troops occupation system and instigate the puppet clique to rush headlong to division and war preparations.

The military "support" to the south Korean puppet clique seriously contradicts the policy of the U.S. administration on not giving "aid" to a regime suppressing the human rights. It is not a well known fact that the south Korean puppet regime is the most barbarous "regime" suppressing the human rights in the world? The U.S. military "support" to the south Korean puppet clique can never be justified.

The commentary demands that the U.S. imperialists give up the "two Koreas" plot and completely withdraw all their troops and lethal weapons from south Korea in accordance with the resolution of the 30th UN General Assembly on the Korean question.

Heavy Rains Flood Seoul, Kyonggi Area

Many people in south Korea suffered big damage from heavy rains in the wake of a serious drought, which had lasted for a long period under the influence of a cold front.

There was a heavy rainfall in Seoul and the Kyonggi area on the night of July 8 and the next morning, causing a disastrous flood, a report from Seoul says.

According to date announced by the Central Disaster Relief Headquarters in Seoul, 209 persons were reported dead, 70 missing and 479 injured. In addition, 69,670 persons were rendered homeless.

It said 112 buildings were destroyed, 142 others were damaged and 12,153 structures were flooded.

Further 1,023 hectares of paddies and other farmland were inundated and 30 tons of crops were washed away.

Railway lines were cut in 62 places, with the result that traffic was severed, communications paralysed and water supply suspended.

According to preliminary figures released by the puppet ministry of commerce and industry, 317 enterprises in the Kuro Industrial Estate, Yongdungpo district, Seoul, were inundated, the losses suffered by the enterprises in the district alone running to 16,500 million won.

In Kyonggi Province, more than 7,500 hectares of paddy and non-paddy fields were hit by the flood.

In Seoul, at least 81 persons were reported dead or missing.

Moreover, at least 68 persons died in the Anyang area, according to a report to the flood control and relief center at the Kyonggi-do provincial government. Thirty of them were killed in the landslide. Most of the city was up to two meters deep in water after the Suan River flowed over.

The total damage is estimated at 539,351,000 won, including 173,450,000 won in the Seoul areas.

Some officials of the central disaster relief headquarters said the casualty figures were expected to rise as debris were being removed to find more victims in the damaged areas.

The casualties were due to landslides, wall collapes and floods.

Photo shows south Korean women and their children wailing over the death of their husbands and family members.

Suffering again from a flood disaster, the south Korean puppet point out that it is not only an act of God, but a result of the misrule and tyranny of the puppet clique. They strongly demand that sufferrers be relieved and damaged fields and houses rehabilitated as early as possible.

U.S. Air Force Commander Visits S. Korea

James, commander of the air force of the U.S. imperialist aggressors in the Pacific, showed up in south Korea on July 8, leading 12 underlings, according to a report from Seoul.

It is said that staying in south Korea for five days he will have secret military talks with the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and inspect ground force units of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces occupying south Korea, which are deployed in the forward area along the Military Demarcation Line, and the air force units in different parts of south Korea.

This is part of the heinous criminal manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists to render the situation more strained in Korea and speed up the preparations for a new war by cheering up and instigating the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique who are seized with uneasiness and fear in face of the ever stronger demand of the Korean people and world peace-loving people for the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggression troops from south Korea.

Still harbouring an aggressive ambition against Korea and Asia, the U.S. imperialists have these days kept shipping into south Korea military equipment and war materials from outside the boundary of Korea, handed over to the puppet army new-type weapons and combat equipment to reinforce its arms and incessantly staged war exercises largest in scale throughout south Korea including the frontline areas along the Military Demarcation Line.

They constantly instigate the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, who are sinking into a bottomless bog, to a new war.

It was part of these manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists that on June 29 Rubin, commander of the Fifth Air Force of the U.S. imperialist aggressors, turned up in south Korea and had confabs with the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and inspected frontline units.

The U.S. imperialists must stop their aggressive acts going against the desire of the Korean people and the demand of the time for peace in Korea and her independent and peaceful reunification and pull out of south Korea without delay, taking along all their aggression armed forces and combat equipment.

Ex-MSDF Commander Stresses Seoul-Tokyo Mil. Co-op

Kitamura Kenichi, ex-commander of the Japanese "Maritime Self-Defence Force," raved that "If an armed conflict breaks out on the Korean Peninsula," Japan would take "self-defence steps to meet it" and in that case "military cooperation" between Japan and south Korea would be "necessary."

He declared this in his "report" to the "third Japan-U.S.-south Korea conference on Northeast Asia" which opened in Seoul on July 6.

At a time when the Korean people and the world people are lifting up their voices calling for the total withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggression troops from south Korea and denouncing the criminal tieup between the Japanese reactionaries and the south Korean puppets, a servant of Japanese militarism let loose this powder-reeking jargon.

This is a revelation of the sinister attempt of the Japanese militarists to partake in the U.S. imperialists' aggressive manoeuvres and realize their wild ambition for reinvasion and an unpardonable challenge to the Korean people and the world peace-loving people who desire the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

As already reported, the Japanese reactionaries announced that they would "analyze and examine the strategic importance" of the Korean Peninsula and have a plan to send top officials of the "Self-Defence Forces" to south Korea in the near future for military inspection and dispatch the Director General of the National Defence Agency to the United States on a similar mission.

It is not accidental that the provocative outbursts of Kitamura came from the place of a criminal confab for speeding up the U.S.-Japan-south Korea military integration.

Facts indicate that the provocative utterances of the ex-commander of the Japanese "Maritime Self-Defence Force" are part of the ever more undisguised aggressive manoeuvres of the Japanese reactionaries to perpetuate the division of Korea and annex the whole of Korea again in collusion with the U.S. imperialists.

The Japanese reactionaries, however, will get nothing from their open military threat against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. It will only more fully reveal their aggressive nature and the eyes of the peace-loving people of the world.

The Japanese reactionaries must give up their reckless attempt to invade Korea through the intensified criminal collusion with the south Korean puppets and refrain from obstructing the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

Reunification Forum (22)

Japan Starts Military Inroad Into S. Korea

(Continued from the previous issue)

Deceptive "Economic Growth"

There is a route for Japanese "tourists" on the southern side of Panmunjom which is located on the Military Demarcation Line dividing Korea into the north and the south. When a tourist bus gets there, a guide tells the Japanese with great zeal as follows: "Dear visitors from Japan, here is the front line where you and the security of your country are protected." There is no word to say about such shameless statements by guides, thinking that they must curry favor even with those tourists who are set on hunting for kisaeng girls and playing at roulette games for stakes.

Pak Jung Hi does not trouble himself to pay attention to such shameless remarks and a bad reputation. No matter how he carries favor, a prostitute is a prostitute.

When Nixon called for a policy of reducing the U.S. troops in south Korea in 1969 and 1970, the then U.S. ambassador to south Korea Porter praised the "growth of south Korean economy." "Propaganda about the miraculous growth of the south Korean economy" is synchronized with Carter's U.S. troop withdrawal plan.

What is the reason? The U.S. finds it necessary to make south Korea strengthen its army to make up for the withdrawal of its own troops. The U.S. intends to bear costs partially for the reinforcement of the south Korean army and make south Korea bear most of the costs. Accordingly, the U.S. makes south Korea play up its rapid economic development and collect taxes from the masses.

In fact, the Gross National Product of south Korea is 18.8 billion dollars, its outstanding foreign debts amount to 10.5 billion dollars and its cumulative trade deficits total 13.1 billion dollars. These are tremendous figures. South Korea is far from being developed.

The U.S. did the same towards Japan, saying "Your country ranks second in the world in GNP. Increase defence spending, support south Korea in our place. By so doing, you can realize once again your sweet, old dream." Pak Jung Hi has downgraded himself to an international prostitute, leaving those who are going away as they are and curries favor with the new rich.

With Backing of U.S. Troops

First of all, the U.S. is backing up Japan in its military advance into south Korea.

The U.S. intends to use its bases in Japan freely, to have Japan reinforce its military strength and to have the Japanese introduce capital in the defence industry of south Korea as a compensatory measure for the U.S. troop withdrawal. These plans are already under way.

When Nixon decided to reduce the U.S. troops in south Korea, a long-range air transport operation called "Focus Retina" was staged as a demonstration of its resolve to defend south Korea. Carter is also determined to defend south Korea and threatened that the use of nuclear weapons deployed in south Korea was possible. Meanwhile the U.S. staged a joint operational exercise called "Team Spirit" in the Western Pacific region from March through April this year. While the large-scale, long-range air transport operation by the U.S. Air Force units was being carried out, a south Korea-U.S.-Japan joint landing operation was staged for ten days from April 1 to 10 along the coast of the East Sea near Pohang, North Kyongsang Province, south Korea. About 4,000 U.S. soldiers from the U.S. bases in Okinawa and Iwakuni and the U.S. Seventh Fleet aircraft carrier were mobilized in the landing operation, and Pak Jung Hi inspected it. At the same time, Japan's Self-Defence Forces are intensifying countermeasures to cope with an emergency situation. A south Korea-U.S.-Japan military alliance is being rapidly formed.

Asked during his election campaign if he supported the reinforcement of Japan's defence capability, Carter answered "Of course. I would do so."

When the San Fransisco Treaty was signed, then U.S. President Truman predicted that Japan's defence force to be established would be made part of the other defence capabilities in the Pacific. This prediction became a reality.

It is clear what Japan's political and military advance into south Korea, in addition its economic inroads, will bring about.

(To be continued)

Glimpse of South Korea

THE Pak Jung Hi puppet clique bent on inciting war fever staged on July 5 in Pusan a large-scale war exercise called "exercise for exhibition and training of tactics and combat technique of the reserve forces" by mobilizing over 30,000 men of the "homeland defence reserve forces" and inhabitants, according to a report from south Korea.

This military exercise was supervised by a unit of puppet ground force in Pusan district.

THE Pak Jung Hi puppet clique ran into debt last year to the tune of 995,700 million won, according to a report from Seoul.

This brought the total amount of debt of the puppet government to 3,316,000 million won as of the end of last year.

This stupendous amount of debt is due to the inducement of aggressive foreign capital by the puppet clique, plus their squandering of the fund of the puppet bank in the manoeuvres to perpetuate the division of the country, create "two Koreas" and hasten war preparations.

MORE than 300 women workers hired at the Taehyop Cmpany, LTD. in Kuro-dong, Yongdungpo district, Seoul, staged a sit-down strike in the company compound demanding a higher wage on June 30, according to a report.

Those women workers subjected to hard toil on a hunger wage strongly demanded an increase of more than 70 per cent in their wage, stating that they can hardly eke out a living with present pay.

They waged a sit-down wage hike on June 20, too. When the employer patronized by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique turned down their demand, they rose in the struggle again with a united force.

THE number of struggles of south Korean workers for freedom and existence reached 205 in the first five months of this year, counting only those confirmed so far, according to a radio report from Seoul.

Heading the list are struggles for the solution of the immediate vital problem, the radio said, and noted: antagonism and contradictions between the workers and employers have come to the foe as "the biggest problems."

THE Pak Jung Hi fascist gang is now working hard to increase puppet police force by 3,474 men and set up two more puppet police stations and over 70 more police sub-stations and boxes within this year, according to a report from Seoul.

Besides, the puppet clique plan to set private reinforce the equipment of police with more police cars, helicopters and so on.

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